

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MEMORIAL DAY PRAYER, MYRTLE  
HILL CEMETERY GIVEN BY REV.  
WARREN JONES

**HON. BOB BARR**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Warren Jones of Rome, Georgia, has long been an active member of the community. From his participation during college in every organization on campus except the Women's and the Home Economics Clubs, to the 18 agencies with which he currently volunteers, in addition to being a member of the Silver Haired Congress and Georgia's Silver Legislature, Rev. Jones has always believed in furthering the good of the community.

This prayer was delivered by Rev. Jones at the Memorial Day Dedication of the 1917–1918 Doughboy Statue at Veterans Plaza, Myrtle Hill Cemetery in Rome, Georgia on May 28, 2001. It contains important words and principles for all of us.

Let us pray:

To the God of Abraham, Isaac and of Jacob, to the Blessed Mother, and to our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ:

We lift our voice in prayer on this Memorial Day to remember and give thanks for all those who have ever worn the uniform of our country; Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard, Air Force, Merchant Marine, WAC, WAVE, SPAR, Lady Marine, WASP.

Let us remember that Thomas Jefferson wrote "the God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time." But for more than 225 years, each generation has learned anew "Freedom is not free."

Across the years civilians and service personnel have sung these songs:

For the Army:

God of our Fathers  
Thy love divine hath led us in the past.  
In this free land by thee our lot is cast.

For the Navy:

Eternal Father, strong to save  
Whose arm hath bound the restless wave,  
Who bidst the might ocean deep  
It's own appointed limits keep  
O hear us when we cry to thee,  
For those in peril on the sea.

For the Air Force:

Lord guard and guide the men who fly  
Through the great spaces of the sky,  
Be with them traversing the air,  
Uphold them with thy saving grace  
O God protect the men who fly  
Through lonely ways beneath the sky.

Today, we remember all the men and women who have served; who have sacrificed, who have been prisoners of war, and who are serving today—all around the world. And we remember they were young.

Especially do we remember this day—and every day—those missing in action, and their families.

God on high, hear my prayer  
He is young—He is afraid  
And I am old and will be gone.  
Bring him peace, bring him joy  
He is young, he is only a boy.  
You can take, you can give,

Let him live, let him live, Bring him home!  
(Les Miserables)

Four score and seven years have passed since Romans gathered on this very hill to bury our President's wife—Roman Ellen Louise Axson.

For the next four score and seven years, and all the years to follow, keep us ever mindful this is one nation under God.

Amen.

## A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING WORK OF THE CITY OF HEATH, OHIO FIRE DEPARTMENT

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, the exemplary work of the Heath Fire Department has earned them the recognition of the Congressional Fire Service Institute for outstanding work in providing protection to their community; and,

Whereas, the partnership between the Fire Department and the city is a strong and essential component for serving the community effectively; and

Whereas, the relationship that has been cultivated between the Newark Fire Department and the city that it serves has proven to be an effective element for fire prevention;

Therefore, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the impressive accomplishments of the Heath Fire Department that has brought honor, pride, and security to their community.

## ROMANIA'S CHAIRMANSHIP OF OSCE

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this year, Romania holds the chairmanship of the 55-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Obviously, this is one of the most important positions in the OSCE and, as Romania is a little more than half way through its tenure, I would like to reflect for a moment on some of their achievements and challenges.

First and foremost, I commend Romanian Foreign Minister Mircea Geoana for his leadership. In late January Minister Geoana met in the Capitol with members of the Helsinki Commission which I co-chair and again two weeks ago at the Parliamentary Assembly meeting in Paris, we had a helpful exchange of views. He has demonstrated, in word and deed, that he understands how important the role of chairman is to the work of the OSCE. His personal

engagement in Belarus and Chechnya, for example, illustrates the constructive possibilities of the chairmanship. I appreciate Foreign Minister Geoana's willingness to speak out on human rights concerns throughout the region.

As Chair-in-Office, we also hope that Romania will lead by example as it continues to implement economic and political reform and to further its integration into western institutions. In this regard, I would like to draw attention to a few of the areas the Helsinki Commission is following with special interest.

First, many members of the Helsinki Commission have repeatedly voiced our concerns about manifestations of anti-Semitism in Romania, often expressed through efforts to rehabilitate or commemorate Romania's World War II leadership.

I was therefore encouraged by the swift and unequivocal response by the Romanian Government to the inexcusable participation of General Mircea Chelaru in a ceremony unveiling a bust of Marshal Ion Antonescu, Romania's war-time dictator. I particularly welcome President Iliescu's statement that "Marshal Ion Antonescu was and is considered a war criminal for the political responsibility he assumed by making [an] alliance with Hitler."

I encourage the Romanian Government to give even greater meaning to this statement and to its stated commitment to reject anti-Semitism. Clearly, the next step should be the removal of Antonescu statues from public lands, including those at the Jilava prison and in Slobozia, Piatra Neamt, and Letcani.

Mr. Speaker, I also appreciate the recent statement by Prime Minister Nastase that journalists should not be sent to jail for their writings. But frankly, it is not enough for the Prime Minister merely to reject efforts to increase the criminal penalties that journalists are now vulnerable to in Romania.

Non-governmental organizations have spoken to this issue with one voice. In fact, since the beginning of this year, NGOs have renewed their call for changes to the Romanian penal code that would bring it into line with OSCE standards. Amnesty International, Article 19, the Global Campaign for Free Expression, the International Helsinki Federation and the Romanian Helsinki Committee have all urged the repeal of articles 205, 206, 207, 236, 236(1), 238 and 239 from the criminal code and, as appropriate, their replacement by civil code provisions. I understand the Council of Europe made similar recommendations to Romania in 1997.

Moreover, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media has said, clearly and repeatedly, that criminal defamation and insult laws are not consistent with OSCE commitments and should be repealed. There is no better time to take this step than now, while Romania holds the Chairmanship of the OSCE.

Public authorities, of course, should be protected from slander and libel, just like every one else. Clearly, civil codes are more than adequate to achieve this goal. Accordingly, in order to bring Romanian law into line with Romania's international obligations and commitments, penal sanctions for defamation or insult

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

of public authorities in Romania should be altogether ended. It is time—and past time—for these simple steps to be taken.

As Chairman-in-Office, Minister Geoana has repeatedly expressed his concern about the trafficking of human beings into forced prostitution and other forms of slavery in the OSCE region. The OSCE has proven to be an effective forum for addressing this particular human rights violation, and I commend Minister Geoana for maintaining the OSCE's focus on the issue.

Domestically, Romania is also in a position to lead by example in combating trafficking. Notwithstanding that the State Department's first annual Trafficking in Persons report characterizes Romania as a "Tier 3" country in the fight against human trafficking—that is, a country which does not meet minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with those standards—it is clear the Government of Romania is moving in a positive direction to address the trafficking of human beings from and through its territory. For example, the Ministry of Justice is actively working on a new anti-trafficking law. The government is also cooperating closely with the Regional Center for Combating Trans-Border Crime, created under the auspices of the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative and located in Bucharest, and in particular, with the Center's anti-human trafficking task force.

I encourage the Government of Romania to continue with these efforts and to undertake additional initiatives. For example, law enforcement officers in Romania, as in many other OSCE States, are still in need of thorough training on how to investigate and prosecute cases of suspected human trafficking. Training which reinforces the principle that trafficked persons deserve a compassionate response from law enforcement—as they are victims of crime themselves, not criminals—is necessary. When such training leads to more arrests of traffickers and more compassion toward trafficking victims, Romania will be a regional leader in the fight against this modern slavery.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about the Romani minority in Romania. Romania may have as many as 2 million Roma, and certainly has the largest number of Roma of any OSCE country. Like elsewhere in the region, they face discrimination in labor, public places, education, and housing. I am especially concerned about persistent and credible reports that Roma are subjected to police abuse, such as the raids at the Zabrauti housing development, near Bucharest, on January 12, and in Brasov on February 1 and 9 of this year. I commend Romani CRISS and other groups that have worked to document these problems. I urge the Romanian Government to intensify its efforts to prevent abusive practices on the part of the police and to hold individual police officers accountable when they violate the law.

In the coming months, the OSCE will conduct the Human Dimension Implementation Review meeting in Warsaw, a Conference on Roma and Sinti Affairs in Bucharest, and the Ministerial Council meeting also in Bucharest, among other meetings and seminars. The legacy of the Romanian Chairmanship will entail not only the leadership demonstrated in these venues but also progress made at home through further compliance with OSCE commitments.

JOSEPH "RED" JONES HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the long history of service to the community by my good friend, Joseph "Red" Jones of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Red will be honored with a tribute on August 17, 2001, the 50th anniversary of his calling square dances, which he has done exclusively for charity for the past 20 years.

Red first started calling square dances at the age of 13, and is considered to be among the best callers in eastern Pennsylvania. As befits his spirit of service, the event being held to honor him will raise money for several local charities supported by the Volunteers of America, including the Caring Alternatives Pantry, The Hartman Home and Dial-A-Driver.

Red has used this talent to benefit countless community organizations, school groups and booster clubs, church organizations, volunteer fire companies, little leagues and youth clubs, Habitat for Humanity, Valley Santa and terminally ill individuals. He has donated numerous hours of his time so that these organizations and good causes could generate more revenue and build their capacity to serve others.

In addition to helping countless community causes by calling square dances for them, Red has been a weekly volunteer for the past 17 years at Mercy Center, a Sisters of Mercy sponsored nursing home in Dallas, Pennsylvania, where he spends a great deal of time comforting and helping the residents.

Red's charitable works are only part of his long history of service to the community. He has served the nation as a Marine in the late 1950s and for most of the 1960s. He also served his neighbors for four years as a Luzerne County Commissioner and for 14 years as a member of the Lake-Lehman School Board. He served twice as president of the school board, and during his tenure the district showed tremendous improvement in academic performance and participation in athletic and extracurricular programs.

Mr. Speaker, I can tell you from personal experience that he worked well as a county commissioner with citizens and community leaders from both parties. His nonpartisan approach to government was instrumental in improving flood protection throughout the Wyoming Valley, expanding Luzerne County Community College, paving the way for the Luzerne County Arena, creating a countywide 911 emergency response system and boosting key initiatives for economic development.

Last but certainly not least, under Red's leadership as basketball coach at St. Vincent's High School in Pittston, the school was honored with four consecutive Wyoming Valley Basketball Officials Sportsmanship awards for sportsmanship, conduct and respect of the game, the officials and opposing teams.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the long and distinguished service of Joseph "Red" Jones to his neighbors and the nation, and I wish him all the best.

26 OF JULY MOVEMENT

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked another anniversary of the tragic events of July 26, 1953, when Fidel Castro, along with a band of supporters, attacked a military barracks in eastern Cuba in order to make a name for himself, causing the deaths of dozens of Cubans in what will doubtless be considered as a national day of mourning in Cuban history.

An acute observer of 20th century Cuban history, long-time journalist and writer Jack Skelly, has written a very interesting account of some of the tragic circumstances surrounding the 26th of July, 1953, and the so called "26 of July Movement". It was published in yesterday's Miami Herald and I submit it for the record for the benefit of my colleagues and the American people.

THE MEN WHO LEFT THE 26TH OF JULY MOVEMENT

(by Jack Skelly)

One more 26th of July—count them. It has been 48 years since Fidel Castro, his brother Raúl, 17 men and two women attacked Moncada, the Cuban army barracks in Santiago de Cuba.

Twenty soldiers were killed. Fidel Castro and five others escaped to the nearby hills, where they soon were captured, tried and sentenced to 15 years each.

However, in May 1955, they were freed in a general amnesty by the Cuban Congress. Castro then went to Mexico to prepare for the Dec. 2, 1956, invasion of Cuba with 81 men.

Now once more Castro will be in the center where he will recount in a three- or four-hour speech (if he can endure that long) the glories of that 26th of July and the events that led up to the great victory on Jan. 1, 1959, when the revolution took over from the Batista regime.

Sadly, Castro will not be able to tell his audience that most of the leaders of the 26th of July movement "are at my side today."

The original 26th of July movement disappeared almost immediately after Castro sold out to the Soviet Union and the Cuban Communist Party.

The democratic members of the movement who fought side by side with him in the Sierra Maestra mountains and were in the underground in the cities and towns are dead, in jail or in exile.

BETRAYED COMRADES

The following are some of the original members who were double-crossed by Castro:

\*Maj. Sori Marin, author of the original agrarian-reform program, who fought alongside Castro in the mountains, was caught conspiring with other rebel army officers who had fought to restore democracy and freedom to Cuba. He was executed on specific orders of Castro himself several days before the Bay of Pigs invasion, April 17, 1961.

\*Maj. Victor Mora saved Fidel, Raúl, Che Guevara and other survivors when they landed from Mexico on Dec. 2, 1956. A Sierra Maestra native, Mora led them around the Cuban Army to a safe haven high up in the mountains.

After the victory, it didn't take Mora long to realize that he and others had been sold out by Castro. Caught conspiring, Mora was sentenced to 10 years. Once released, he escaped to the United States, where he lived modestly in Little Havana.

\*Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz flew weapons from Venezuela and Costa Rica to Castro's "eagle's nest" in the mountains. After victory, he was named Castro's personal pilot. But soon he complained to Castro that Raúl and Guevara were indoctrinating his air force men in Marxism.

Tipped that Castro had ordered his arrest, Diaz Lanz and his wife, Tania, and brother barely escaped to Miami in a sailboat in June 1959. Weeks later, Diaz Lanz became the first "26-er" to testify before a U.S. Senate committee, accusing Castro of selling out the revolution to the Soviet Union.

\*Maj. Hüber Matos, a school teacher turned guerrilla fighter, was one of the genuine heroes in the fight against the Cuban army. In October 1959, 10 months after the revolution came to power, Matos sent a letter of resignation to Castro, complaining that communists, who had not lifted a finger to oust the Batista regime, were taking over the revolution.

Castro ordered a court martial in which Matos was accused of being a "counterrevolutionary." After serving a 20-year sentence, Matos came to Miami, where he has been one of the leaders of the Cuban Forum.

\*Jesús Yánes Pelletier was a sergeant in the Cuban Army assigned to Boniato Prison, where Castro was sent after being sentenced for attacking the Moncada barracks. Yánes Pelletier was ordered to poison Castro's food. He refused, was given a dishonorable discharge and then joined the 26th of July movement.

When the revolution arrived, Castro made Yánes Pelletier a captain in charge of his personal guard. Soon Yánes Pelletier became disenchanted with the communists and began conspiring. He was caught and in 1977 was sentenced to 15 years. He refused to leave Cuba and was the vice president of the Cuban Committee for Human Rights before his death last year.

\*Among the saddest cases—and there are hundreds in every city, town and village in Cuba—is that of Mario Chanes de Armas. He had impeccable credentials as a founder of the revolutionary movement with Castro before the attack on the Moncada barracks.

Chanes de Armas survived the Moncada attack, trained in Mexico, came over on the yacht Gramma and lived to greet Castro in Havana when the conquering heroes arrived on Jan. 9, 1959, on top of a U.S. Sherman tank. The movement disappeared after Castro sold out to the Soviet Union and the Communist Party.

Chanes de Armas could have had any position he wanted in the revolutionary government, but he opted to return to his work in a brewery. For two years he watched his former leader betray their movement. Finally, he spoke against the communists. He was tried as a "counterrevolutionary," and on July 17, 1961, was sentenced to 30 years.

After spending six years in solitary, he was released exactly 30 years to the date of his imprisonment. In 1993 he was united with his four sisters in Miami.

Although he doesn't belong to any exile political group, he forms part of a group of former prisoners who travel throughout Latin America talking to heads of states about the reality of Castro's Cuba.

oring the late Senator Paul Coverdell at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), near Brunswick, Georgia. I would like to recognize Mr. Coverdell's commitment to our nation's education and America's criminal justice system.

Senator Coverdell was always an ardent supporter of the law enforcement community, not just in Georgia but nationwide. It is a honor to the Coverdell family and Georgia to have a part of the nation's premier interagency law enforcement training center named for Senator Coverdell.

As recent as June, 2000 Senator Coverdell was opposing attempts of other politicians to move part of the FLETC's training program elsewhere. Senator Coverdell and Representative JACK KINGSTON, in whose district the facility is located, were successful in maintaining FLETC's premier training role. It is evident Senator Coverdell had a personal interest in this absolutely essential federal facility.

Unfortunately I will not be able to attend the dedication ceremony. I would like to pass on to the Coverdell family and to former President George H.W. Bush and Mrs. Bush that this dedication makes me, Georgia, and the nation proud. We are forever indebted to Senator Coverdell for his untiring work for Georgia and the United States of America.

#### A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING WORK OF THE NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

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Whereas, the exemplary work of the Newark Fire Department has earned them the recognition of the Congressional Fire Service Institute for outstanding work in providing protection to their community; and,

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#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS HEALTH RESOURCES ACCESS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am introducing the "Department of Defense—Department of Veterans Affairs Health Re-

sources Access Improvement Act of 2001" on behalf of myself and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. EVERETT of Alabama, Mr. SIMMONS of Connecticut, Mr. GIBBONS of Nevada, Mr. WAMP of Tennessee, Mr. KIRK of Illinois, Mr. BUYER of Indiana, and Mr. BILIRAKIS of Florida.

America's servicemen and women, their families, and our veterans who have served in uniform deserve the best health care we can offer them as a Nation. My bill addresses the urgent need for the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs to improve their programs of health resource sharing as originally authorized by Public Law 97-174, the "Veterans' Administration and Department of Defense Health Resources Sharing and Emergency Operations Act of 1982." This authority was originally intended to provide opportunities to make it easier for the two Departments—whose combined health care budgets this year total over \$35 billion—to increase the variety and amount of their health resource sharing for the benefit of their veteran and military beneficiaries, while helping hold down costs in Federal health care for the benefit of taxpayers.

Currently, the Secretaries of each Department have at their discretion the option not to share. With this bill, we take a new approach: it would make sharing the order of the day. Sharing must be an important priority of both Departments, and we should create strong incentives for the Secretaries to work together to achieve common ends. The bill's proposed findings are indicative of our disappointment with the current state of VA-DoD sharing. We believe that neither department has taken full advantage of sharing opportunities and that the intended results of the 1982 sharing authority have not been achieved. We know VA-DoD sharing could be greatly increased, and with this bill we want to get sharing moving again.

Mr. Speaker, this bill seeks to establish a health care facilities sharing demonstration project in keeping with the intent of the original legislation for VA-DoD sharing. Under the bill, five qualifying sites across the country would be selected for participation in a demonstration project. The purpose of the demonstration project is to identify and measure the advantages of sharing, and work through the challenges of the two systems becoming true partners in health care delivery. Two of the major advantages of sharing are enhancement of access to quality care and conservation of resources through sharing of common goods and services.

This legislation would require a unified management system to be adopted in the five demonstration sites to the extent feasible. A unified system would incorporate budget and financial management, health care provider assignments, and medical information systems compatibility. At the present time, the two Departments' information systems are incompatible, but this legislation would also create a framework for greater software compatibility. By making such systems communicate better, we can better ensure continuity of care, equality of access, uniform quality of service and seamless transmission of data. This is a third important goal of our bill.

In addition, the demonstration project would provide for enhancement of graduate medical educational programs at the five sites for physicians in training and other health care providers. This will create a unique opportunity for

HONORING SEN. PAUL COVERDELL  
OF GEORGIA

**HON. BOB BARR**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on August 10, 2001 a building will be dedicated hon-

health professions students by giving them a combined exposure that has not been available to them before. It would also bring a greater awareness and understanding of differences in the two beneficiary populations for new and experienced health care professionals alike.

Congress has made efforts in the past to promote specific sharing. At best, the results have been modest. For example, we authorized the Mike O'Callaghan Federal Hospital at Nellis Air Force Base outside Las Vegas. It is a 96-bed Air Force managed hospital with 52 VA-dedicated beds. This facility still has significant potential to serve as a model for sharing, but the VA and the Air Force made the decision to maintain separate budgets, financial, human resources, patient care records and data management systems. This facility, spending combined appropriations of over \$46 million, is really operating as two independent federal facilities within the same walls, with needless duplications of systems and services and inefficient use of resources.

Another example is the VA Medical center and Kirkland AFB Hospital in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Albuquerque is a VA-Air Force partnership that provides admitting privileges to Air Force physicians. The relationship between the VA and Air Force at these facilities is an example of a good beginning to sharing. What was once a 40-bed Air Force hospital occupying VA space has evolved to a contractual relationship today. Now the Air Force purchases inpatient care services from the VA, rather than operating less efficiently as a separate hospital within the confines of the Albuquerque facility.

While many of the lost opportunities to share observed in Las Vegas do not pertain to the situation in Albuquerque, some do. For example, the Air Force and VA needlessly maintain separate dental clinics, central dental laboratory functions and separate supply chains. Also, the Air Force continues to maintain a management presence as though it were still operating as an independent facility, even though most of its activities duplicate those of VA.

The Committee has also examined sharing in VA and DoD health care facilities in San Diego, CA; Fayetteville, NC; Charleston, SC; and San Antonio and El Paso, TX. It appears that substantial benefits could be achieved on both sides of the sharing equation if sharing became more of a standard operating policy between VA and DoD. Obviously, sharing is more likely to occur if one potential partner has something perceived to be valuable or useful to offer the other and if the right incentives are in place to encourage follow-through on sharing arrangements. VA Medical Centers have been successful in fields such as rehabilitation, prosthetics, treatment of spinal cord injuries and geriatrics, but DoD medical facilities treat a broader base of patients, which provides opportunities for the medical staff to broaden its experience.

Some of these facilities that could share or share more are close neighbors, and close proximity clearly makes sharing much easier to achieve. For some of these essentially co-located facilities, a joint facility would almost certainly reduce administrative costs as well as staffing needs. With such savings, additional resources would be made available for patient treatment and technological improvements. For instance, at the San Diego VA

Medical Center, the fiscal year 2001 budget is \$202 million, and at the Balboa Naval Medical Center, the fiscal year 2001 budget is over \$338 million. Although these facilities are only a few miles apart, no sharing occurs between them. The most recent clinical sharing between VA and the Navy in the San Diego area appears to have ended in 1989. It appears that Congress must be more vigorous or this deplorable situation will continue.

For too many neighboring VA and DoD health facilities, separate management and operations have become the only way they can conceive of doing business, even when another federal medical facility, also supported by tax dollars, may be little more than a stone's throw away. This separateness is mostly about ingrained habits, organizational cultures and protecting turf, and is not about promoting the best quality medical treatment for veterans and military patients, extending specialty care to more federal beneficiaries, or conserving scarce resources and funding.

Our bill would require, among other things, no later than two years after its enactment, the Secretaries of both Departments must submit to Congress a prospectus for the construction of a new joint federal medical facility. The two Secretaries would jointly select the location with two options to consider. They could select a location where both a current VA medical center and DoD military treatment facility are in need of replacement, such as in Charleston, SC, or they could provide improved access to eligible veterans and military beneficiaries in a location where only one VA medical center or DoD military treatment facility is currently serving one of the two beneficiary populations, such as in Los Angeles, CA. We intend that this new facility, once constructed, could develop, refine and demonstrate the practical health resources of sharing that we are confident is possible.

Importantly, Mr. Speaker, this bill would make VA-DoD health sharing mandatory. This change in the law would require jointly located facilities, beginning with those participating in the demonstration project, to actively engage in developing and implementing meaningful and sustainable plans for sharing. We understand that DoD and VA health facilities do not always operate in the same fashion, and that even a small change in policy or procedure can have large consequences. That is why in order to fully test the principles of this sharing legislation, the Secretaries of DoD and VA would be granted the authority to waive certain administrative regulations and policies otherwise applicable within their respective Departments. This bill includes provisions for close monitoring of any administrative regulations and policies that the Secretaries would deem appropriate for waiver, and would require them to report to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services on their use of such waiver authority.

In summary, this bill reflects the Committee's belief that veterans and military beneficiaries deserve the best health care a grateful Nation can offer. Through the creation of this demonstration project and other provisions of this bill, we hope to improve health resource sharing by providing stronger incentives for both departments to join forces and make VA-DoD sharing a reality.

When I assumed the Chairmanship of this Committee I promised to do what is right for veterans. I am convinced that the Department

of Defense—Department of Veterans Affairs Health Resources Improvement Act of 2001 would be good for veterans and the military community alike. I urge my colleagues to come on board and support this bill.

HONORING JAMES GLOVER

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 27, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor James Henry Glover for his role as an inspirational African-American family-man, friend and colleague.

James Glover was born in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1942, he enlisted in the United States Army and was stationed in New York, where he met his wife, Carrie Hunley.

Mr. & Mrs. Glover moved to San Francisco and began a family. As a husband, Mr. Glover worked hard to provide his wife a secure and stable home. As a father, he ensured that his children received the best education possible. He instilled in them and all that knew him the importance of an education.

Mr. Glover believed that people can continue to learn beyond the academics of the classroom. He believed that life itself taught lessons. From his experiences, he educated his family, friends and colleagues to the importance of tolerance, compassion for human beings and the power of love.

Mr. Glover was active in the NAACP and in the National Kidney Foundation. He contributed his services to these organizations, because he believed in the empowerment of people and service to his community.

I will always remember Mr. Glover as a proud father, always at the side of his son, Danny, with a smile on his face. Mr. Glover touched us with his love, his warmth, his compassion, his wisdom and his insight. He was an incredible human being who served as a wonderful role model and an inspiration for young African-American men.

Mr. Glover was an extraordinary and honorable man, who will be dearly missed. His memory will be cherished by his three sons, Danny Glover, Rodney Glover and Martin Glover, and to his daughter Connie Grier. I join his family and friends to salute James Henry Glover.

THE LITTLE SANDY WATERSHED  
PROTECTION ACT

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I'm proud to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 427, the Little Sandy Watershed Protection Act. This bill extends the boundaries of the Bull Run Watershed to include the Little Sandy Watershed, ensuring quality drinking water for the Portland Metropolitan area for many years to come. It will also protect water quality and vital habitat for wildlife, including endangered species of steelhead and chinook salmon.

The Bull Run Reserve was established in 1892 to provide clean and safe drinking water

to the residents of Portland, Oregon, and surrounding communities. Over the next century, logging shrunk the reserve from 142,000 acres to just over 90,000. During the same time, the Portland Metropolitan area swelled to a population of nearly one million people. By protecting the hydrology of the Little Sandy Watershed, this Congress will build on over a century long legacy of drinking water protection for Oregon.

H.R. 427 is an important step in providing safe drinking water for Oregon's largest population center. I strongly support this bill and I urge its adoption.

EXPLANATION REGARDING H.R.  
2506—THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT

**HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to provide an explanation of my vote against H.R. 2506, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

I voted against H.R. 2506 because of my concerns about the level of federal spending and the dangerous assumption that federal tax dollars belong to the federal government and not the taxpayers in the states. This bill, which contained the vital economic and military aid our close allies deserve and which I support, became a vehicle for passing all manner of spending inconsistent with the principles I was elected to represent. I would like to name but a few of the multiple programs which, although good in themselves, do not justify the expenditure of taxpayers dollars.

For example, this bill contained more than \$100 million each for the Asian and African development funds. As an international businessman I have engaged in extensive business ventures in both these continents. I do not see the need for my constituents to underwrite those ventures at the cost of their own well-being.

\$35 million is appropriated for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The people of Idaho should not be forced to pay their taxes into an institution that European governments certainly can afford to maintain themselves. \$95 million was appropriated for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization. I would suggest that Korea, one of the worlds largest economies, has the resources to fund this organization.

Thomas Paine once wrote that "What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly." I hope my colleagues will join me in showing more esteem for the taxpaying men and women for whom the cost of this bill, along with the rest of the federal budget, is anything but cheap.

HONORING WATSON "MAC" DYER  
OF CAVE SPRING, GA

**HON. BOB BARR**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, much has been written in recent years concerning

the meaningful contributions made by those men and women who have fought for this great country, especially those who served during World War II. We are rapidly losing those who fought so gallantly and much can be learned from these soldiers, described as "The Greatest Generation."

One member of that generation is Mac Dyer of Cave Spring, GA. He will be 100 years old today, July 27, 2001. Born to Joseph Albert and Nina Collins Dyer in Union County, Georgia, in 1901, Mac has fond memories of growing up in the country. He remembers helping his father make sorghum syrup and driving two days by wagon to purchase any groceries they could not grow themselves.

Mr. Dyer served in the United States Navy during World War II, serving on the Submarine tender *USS Bushnell*, off Midway Island, as a Naval Photographer. After his discharge from military service, Mr. Dyer managed the print shop at Georgia School for the Deaf, and later became the Manager of the Georgia State Print Shop, retiring in 1961.

In 1952, Mr. Dyer married a lady friend he had known in his younger years. Jewell was the Librarian in Cave Spring. When Mr. Dyer moved to Atlanta to work for the State of Georgia, Jewell became involved with the Deaf Library of the State of Georgia. After her death, Mr. Dyer moved back to Cave Spring and became interested in genealogy, serving 16 years as President of the Rome Genealogy Society. He has traveled extensively, researching his family history, and has written five books, the last published in 1998.

Mr. Dyer will be honored with a birthday celebration on his birthday. The party will be held at the First Baptist Church of Cave Spring, where Mr. Dyer is a member. Many friends and acquaintances will gather there at noon to celebrate this special day with him. In addition to remaining active in his Church and neighborhood, he often travels to Alabama, or other Georgia cities for lunch so he can try something new each day.

Happy 100th Birthday, Mac, from a grateful nation.

HONORING JERI ANN BALICK

**HON. GARY G. MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor Jeri Ann Balick, Ed.D., who is retiring after 35 years of dedicated service to the San Bernardino School District.

From her first assignment in 1966 as a teacher at Adelanto School, to her current position as Director of Student and Family Advocacy, Mrs. Balick has demonstrated outstanding teaching skills, supervisory expertise and leadership in the development of innovative educational programs.

Mrs. Balick's impressive record of academic, career and community service has earned the admiration and respect of those who have had the privilege of working with her. I would like to congratulate her on these accomplishments and sincerely thank her for her service to the San Bernardino School District.

TOP TEN ALL AMERICA CITY

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Independence, Missouri, a city in my district recently named a Top Ten All America City by the National Civic League for the third time. Of 93 cities that competed, Independence was unanimously selected by the 12 member panel of civic leaders during the first round. Independence previously received this honor in 1961 primarily for its city charter revisions. In 1981, it took top honors based on the work of the Independence Neighborhood Councils. On June 23, 2001, Independence again proved itself worthy of being the hometown of former President Harry Truman.

David Rein, a spokesman for the National Civic League, describes the winners as "models of exemplary grassroots problem solving," which perfectly describes the Independence delegation's message of "Together We Can." The special designation of All America City pays tribute to Independence's unique spirit and inventive approaches in dealing with youth, infrastructure, and other civic issues. The participating businesses, non-profit organizations, government agencies, and schools did a tremendous job demonstrating the rehabilitation of older communities and the dedication of its youth to public service. To win a recognition whose stated goal is to honor "communities that teach the rest of us how to face difficult situations and meet those challenges in innovative and collaborative ways" is an achievement Independence can be proud of for years to come.

Each city was judged on three efforts toward community betterment. Independence chose its street and park improvements, Midtown and Truman Road Corridor Project, and the William Chrisman High School Association for Chrisman Excellence "ACE" youth volunteer program. Independence has made \$150 million worth of improvements to its transportation infrastructure in the past three years, and this past year 325 Chrisman students involved in the ACE program volunteered more than 11,000 hours of their time in community service. Those students who volunteered 40 hours or more were rewarded with a varsity letter.

Even more impressive, the City won this honor after overcoming a period of decline in its public facilities as well as civic apathy. In his presentation to the All America City judges Truman impersonator Ray Ettinger, while holding a replica of the famous "Dewey Defeats Truman" newspaper, declared to the jury, "I know a great comeback when I see one."

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the 50 delegates and Mayor Ron Stewart who represented Independence in this competition. This award reflects the City's civic leaders and its citizens, whose commitment to bettering their hometown made these accomplishments possible. I concur with Lenneal J. Henderson, one of the All America City judges, who said, "There was no debate about Independence." Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the City of Independence for its excellence. I am proud to represent them.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably delayed at a meeting with the President and missed roll call votes 275 and 276 on July 26, 2001. Had I been present, I would have voted no on roll call vote 275 and yes on roll call vote 276.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, last evening, July 26, 2001, I was unavoidably detained and missed Roll Call votes number 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, and 285.

Had I been present I would have voted "no" on each of these votes.

## IN HONOR OF HARRY BRIDGES

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harry Bridges, arguably the most significant labor leader of the 20th century. He died on March 30, 1990 at age 88. I am here to celebrate his life and achievements on this day, the 100th anniversary of his birth.

After leaving his native Australia at age fifteen he spent several years as a merchant marine, before he settled in San Francisco in 1920. In those days workers wages were ten dollars a week, with seventy-two hour work shifts. Work was dangerous and injuries were not uncommon. Harry Bridges set out to improve the lives of workers everywhere.

As leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), the most progressive union of the time, Harry Bridges led the struggle for worker's dignity. He called for the San Francisco General Strike of 1934, which was suppressed with brutality, but Harry Bridges and the ILWU-led strike prevailed, and to this day, workers have benefited from safe work conditions, health care benefits, and eight hour work days. Today we can all hold our heads high and be proud of Harry Bridges' legacy.

Harry Bridges' passionate support for workers rights made him the enemy of the corporate titans and anti-union government officials. His persecution led to his attempted deportation, but justice prevailed. Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy praised Bridges stating, "Seldom if ever in the history of this Nation has there been such a concentrated, relentless crusade to deport an individual simply because he dared to exercise the freedoms guaranteed to him by the constitution".

Harry Bridges successfully fought for the integration of segregated unions. In addition, he fought for women's rights and he opposed the

internment of Japanese Americans during the Second World War. He later fought against apartheid in South Africa with strikes and boycotts of South African Cargo, and he advocated for divestment of the union pension funds from businesses that trade and operate in South Africa.

Harry Bridges and the longshoremen of the 1930's will be memorialized on July 28th when the City of San Francisco dedicates the plaza in front of its historic Ferry building as the Harry Bridges Plaza. He is truly deserving of such a distinguished honor. Harry Bridges is respected by the people of San Francisco, beloved by the workers of this Nation, and recognized as one of the most important labor leaders in the world.

**FIREFIGHTERS ANTHONY V. MURDICK AND SCOTT B. WILSON****HON. MELISSA A. HART**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today to pay tribute to two fallen heroes. Anthony Murdick and Scott Wilson were volunteer firefighters in Unionville, Pennsylvania, who drowned while trying to recover the body of a kayaker in Slippery Rock Creek in Slippery Rock Township, on April 8 of this year. Their deaths were the first in the line of duty in the 64-year history of the Unionville Volunteer Fire Company. Their lives and act of bravery are being honored at a memorial service this Saturday, July 26 in Slippery Rock Township.

Firefighters Murdick and Wilson, both from Butler, Pennsylvania, traveled similar paths in life. Both were 25 years old; both graduated from Butler High School; and both joined the Unionville Volunteer Fire Company as junior firefighters. Murdick and Wilson were also experienced divers. However, the creek's swift current prevented the firefighters from resurfacing after their dive to retrieve the body of the drowned Ambridge man.

In other ways, Murdick and Wilson's lives were very different. Murdick worked as a landscaper, and as a structural firefighter for the VA Medical Center in Butler. He was also taking classes to become a code-enforcement officer. Murdick is survived by his fiancée, Beth McCurdy, and their son, Talan.

Wilson graduated from Indiana University of Pennsylvania's criminal justice training program. He worked with the Butler Ambulance Service, served as a 911-operator, and also served as the director of the ambulance authority in Wetzel County. At the time of his death, Wilson was an instructor at the Butler County Area Vocational Technical School. Wilson is survived by his wife, Tracy, and son, Cole.

The act of courage and commitment that these men showed is extraordinary. Without fear or hesitation, Murdick and Wilson dove into the swift waters of Slippery Rock Creek, as their job called upon them to do. On Saturday, these two men will be honored for their valiant act by family, friends, fellow firefighters, and members of the community of Slippery Rock Township. I join them in their tribute and hope that others find inspiration in their sense of duty and selfless service just as I have.

## CONCERN FOR THE AMERICAN WORKER

**HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep concern for the health and safety of the American Worker. Ergonomic hazards contribute to hundreds of thousands of injuries each year, we must do more to address the problem. Unfortunately, instead of dealing with this serious problem, the President with help from the majority party in the House of Representatives, took the drastic step of overturning workplace safety regulations that had been carefully studied for the past 10 years.

The ergonomic rule that was overturned earlier this year protected over 100 million working women and men in this nation and covered over 6 million work sites around the country. These critically important ergonomic regulations would have prevented 4.6 million musculoskeletal disorders, including carpal tunnel syndrome and other ailments related to repetitive motion, force, awkward postures, contact stress and vibration.

Now the Bush Administration, in conjunction with its Labor Department, is going through the motions, dare I say "repetitive motions" of having "field hearings" to review the effects of ergonomic related injuries. These problems have been studied for the past 10 years, how much more information does this administration need to be convinced that this is a pressing matter?

I have seen recent testimony by Amy Dean, Executive Officer of the South Bay AFL-CIO Labor Council given at one of the Labor Department's ergonomic standard hearings. I believe this testimony illustrates the real life consequences of not protecting workers in this nation from ergonomic hazards and so I include it in the Congressional Record for the information of my colleagues.

TESTIMONY OF AMY B. DEAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER SOUTH BAY AFL-CIO LABOR COUNCIL, JULY 24, 2001

My name is Amy Beth Dean and I am the Executive Officer of the South Bay AFL-CIO Labor Council. The Labor Council represents more than 100,000 working families throughout Silicon Valley.

In this community, there are union members in every occupation. We work in manufacturing. We work in construction. We work in health care. We look after young children. We're even the people who keep this building clean.

But far more important than any of those differences in the work we do, are the values we all share—values that begin with the belief that each of us has the right to a safe and healthy workplace. That's why I'm here today.

A number of years ago a British journalist once wrote that, "in politics, being ridiculous is more damaging than being extreme." By destroying OSHA's ergonomics standard—and then stacking these forums in favor of big business—the Bush Administration has demonstrated itself to be both. And American workers are paying for George Bush's extremism every single day.

Since George Bush and the Republicans in Congress killed this safety standard, more than 500,000 workers have suffered carpal tunnel syndrome and other injuries. That's one more worker every 18 seconds.



What kinds of workers are we talking about? Some of them are people who work in poultry processing plants. Some work with heavy equipment. Others work in places like nursing homes and warehouses. But many of these women and men work in high technology. They're clerical and technical workers. And many are professionals.

They're people like Patricia Clay. She works at the Referral Center at the Valley Medical Center. She worked for five years at a desk that was too high. She raised the issue with her supervisor, but her employer was indifferent. Eventually, she began noticing that something was wrong with her right hand. She found out it was carpal tunnel syndrome. Eventually, she lost so much strength that, after a while, she couldn't hold anything over two pounds. That meant she couldn't even pick up the baby grandson she was helping her daughter to look after. A week ago, Patricia Clark had surgery, but her doctor tells her she'll never be the same that she was before.

We know from experience that, with the right equipment and practices, injuries like those suffered by Patricia can be avoided. Just ask anyone who was on the staff at the San Jose Mercury News back in the mid-90s. As a result of using outdated computer keyboards and poorly designed workstations, there were 70 repetitive stress injuries reported back in 1993.

I'm not talking about workers suffering an ache every now and then, but sometimes excruciating pain. I'm talking about the kind of pain that keeps you from leading a normal life. Well, those workers at the Mercury News were lucky. At that time, thanks to the effort of the San Jose Newspaper Guild—and the cooperation of the Mercury News—changes were made. The paper began investing in the kind of equipment computer users need. And guess what? By 1998 repetitive strain injuries declined by 49%!

But, the fact is, not every worker has an employer who wants to do the right thing. The fact is that far too many employers still believe they don't have an obligation to provide safe and healthy working conditions. Employers who would rather see workers wear wrist splints or undergo physical therapy, or even suffer through surgery than invest in computer keyboards that are safe to use.

It's the women and men working for those kinds of employers who need this ergonomic standard most of all. And those are the very people George Bush chose to betray.

I know that three questions are being asked of those participating in these forums. You've asked what is an ergonomics injury. You've asked how OSHA can determine whether an ergonomics injury was caused by work.

And you've asked what the most useful and cost effective government measures are to address ergonomic injuries. It seems to me that if the Department of Labor reviewed the 10 years of research and expert testimony it compiled to draft the ergonomics standard it could find the answer to those and many other questions.

Instead, I have a fourth question I would like to ask this Administration. When a young newspaper reporter's hands are numb after hours of typing at an obsolete keyboard, who is going to help her to drive her car?

When a baby cries out in the middle of the night and the pain in her mother's arms and hands is so severe from working at an obsolete keyboard that she can't reach down to lift that child from her crib and that young mother is left standing there with her heart breaking, who will be there to comfort her baby?

Will it be the company she works for? Will it be Secretary Chao? Or will it be George W. Bush?

I have no further comments.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote 227 which occurred yesterday, July 26, I was present on the floor and I voted "aye" in support of H. Res. 209.

Unfortunately, the House voting machine did not record my vote.

**TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002**

SPEECH OF

**HON. MAXINE WATERS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday July 25, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2590) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support the amendment sponsored by Representative KUCINICH which would create a commission to oppose the privatization of Social Security.

Individuals may question why we would create a commission whose outcome is already known. Well, I would pose that question to the President.

On May second, when the White House Commission on Social Security was announced, the President said that when reforms are made, benefits must be maintained at their current level, payroll taxes cannot be raised, reforms must restore Social Security to "sound financial footing," and young workers must be allowed to invest part of their earnings in private accounts. So we knew what the Commission was going to recommend privatization.

But if we do privatize there is no way that we can satisfy the other requirements of President Bush. Privatizing will result in reduction of benefits and it will surely wreck the financial stability of the program.

First, advocates of privatization suggest diverting part of the payroll tax, which funds Social Security, into the private accounts. However, by doing this we actually put the program in greater jeopardy. Studies have shown that by diverting just 2 percent of the payroll tax to private accounts, we bring the solvency rate closer. The President's very plan to restore stability to the program actually bankrupts Social Security sooner than if we do nothing at all.

In addition, privatization does not guarantee financial security. As an Economic Policy Institute study shows, "a bursting of the stock market bubble has meant the largest absolute decline in household wealth since World War II, even after adjusting for inflation. In relative

terms, the market's drop represents the sharpest decline in household wealth in 25 years." So it is very possible that this kind of market volatility could happen throughout a worker's lifetime, jeopardizing his or her retirement savings.

From the end of 1999 to the end of 2000, the total financial assets of American households declined 5% or \$1.7 trillion. Therefore, the money some were planning on retiring with is not there any longer. Those who wanted to retire have to stretch their savings even further or continue working. That is a scary and unfair proposition for our seniors.

But what really concerns me is the idea of individuals putting their money in the stock market without sound financial advice. Many working families do not have the time or the extra money to hire financial advisors to make recommendations on where to put their money. The President's plan, indirectly, favors wealthy individuals and families because they are the only ones who have disposable income to invest, hire professionals and the time to meet with them.

Social Security is the most successful social policy to keep individuals out of poverty in the history of the United States. To privatize Social Security, especially without any type of professional advice, means to put individuals, mostly women and minorities, into poverty.

In 1997, 9 percent of all Social Security beneficiaries aged 65 or older were in poverty. Without Social Security, that number would have risen to 49 percent. In addition, without Social Security, nearly 60 percent of blacks, Native Americans and Hispanics would have been in poverty. Privatization is not the solution to provide financial security for retirees.

What my colleagues and the public should be concerned about, though, is that the members of the commission had no alternative but to support privatization. In fact, as a condition of being named to the group, you had to support the idea of privatization.

It has been said many times that this is another way for President Bush to pay back his supporters who helped him into office. By supporting privatization, President Bush will put millions, probably billions, of dollars in the pockets of Wall Street firms and their CEOs. In fact, Wall Street firms are starting a multi-million dollar advertising campaign to win public support of the plan.

As the Wall Street Journal reported:

"... a range of financial-service firms are pooling their efforts, and millions of dollars for advertising, to assist him in raising public concern about the retirement program's woes. But the ad dollars are a pittance compared with the billions at stake for Wall Street should Mr. Bush achieve his goal of carving private accounts out of Social Security."

The group's name? It is ironically called "Coalition for American Financial Security." The only financial security they ensure is their own.

So by adopting this amendment, sponsored by Mr. Kucinich, we will be able to provide a report to the President and to the public to show why privatization is a bad choice. Only then, when we can see both sides of the story, can we make an informed and sound decision.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF MILITARY  
SERVICE OF PHILIPPINE COM-  
MONWEALTH ARMY

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to my colleagues' attention the fact that yesterday was the 60th anniversary of President Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order calling into military service the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines.

In accordance with this the White House released a statement yesterday commemorating this important anniversary. It is long overdue that we resolve the inequity in our Nation's failure to provide veterans benefits to these Philippine veterans.

I request that the full text of this statement be included in the RECORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 26, 2001.

I am pleased to send greetings to the 4,000 members of the American Coalition for Filipino Veterans as you celebrate "Filipino Veterans of World War II Day."

On July 26, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an executive order calling the organized forces of the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines to join the United States armed forces in preparing for the possible outbreak of war with Japan. Tens of thousands of Filipino soldiers bravely answered the President's call.

When war finally came, more than 120,000 Filipinos fought with unwavering loyalty and great gallantry under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. The combined U.S.-Philippine forces distinguished themselves by their valor and heroism in defense of freedom and democracy. Thousands of Filipino soldiers gave their lives in the battles of Bataan and Corregidor. These soldiers won for the United States the precious time needed to disrupt the enemy's plans for conquest in the Pacific. During the three long years following those battles, the Filipino people valiantly resisted a brutal Japanese occupation with an indomitable spirit and steadfast loyalty to America.

This month, as we commemorate the 60th anniversary of President Roosevelt's military order, we recognize the important service and contributions of Filipino soldiers in turning back aggression and preserving democracy. America extends to you heartfelt and abiding thanks for the sacrifices made by Filipino soldiers during World War II.

Laura joins me in sending best wishes for a successful celebration here in Washington, D.C.

MARKING THE 27TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE TURKISH INVASION AND  
OCCUPATION OF NORTHERN CY-  
PRUS

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 27, 2001

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Homer's Iliad reads on the birth of Venus: "The breath of the west wind bore her Over the sounding sea, Up from the delicate foam, To wave-ringed Cyprus, her isle . . . [which] Welcomed her joyously."

This describes how after her birth, Cyprus, a place of tranquility, beauty, and peace—worthy of gods—served as the home of Venus herself. However, if other stories could still be added to the volumes of Greek mythology, we would read of the Trojan invasion and terror seized upon the goddess of love's paradise island.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the persistent efforts of my colleagues CAROLYN MALONEY and MICHAEL BILIRAKIS for calling this special order and arduously maintaining the plight of the Greek Cypriots in the minds of their fellow Members of Congress.

On July 20, 1974, the island nation of Cyprus fell victim to 35,000 Turkish armed forces who invaded this land and tore it apart along a "Green Line." Remaining one of the most militarized areas of the world, Northern Cyprus has suffered a vast and continued deterioration of human rights protection throughout the last 27 years, despite an international agreement signed in 1975, known as the Vienna III agreement, which was originally drafted in order to guarantee the most basic human rights and freedoms to 20,000 Greek Cypriots and Maronites enclaved in the Karpas Peninsula, which feel under Turkish rule. Today, after systematic intolerable harassment, intimidation, and inhuman treatment, only 400 Greek Cypriots and 160 Maronites remain.

From the onset of the invasion in 1974, Turkish leaders initiated a campaign intent on the permanent displacement—or rather extinction—of the Greek Cypriots. Upon Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, 200,000 Greek Cypriots—victims of a policy of ethnic cleansing—were forced from their homes and became a population of internally displaced people, refugees within their own country. These communities, these families were evicted from the towns and homes they have lived in for centuries, in order to accommodate over 80,000 settlers from mainland Turkey. The U.S. Committee for Refugees calls the internal displacement of people in Cyprus the "longest standing in the [European] region." Cyprus' total population is 750,000. Currently throughout the whole of the island, 265,000 people have been displaced because of the violent break up of one nation.

Furthermore, the Turkish led occupation of Northern Cyprus has created a labyrinth from which Greek Cypriots can not escape. The man-made "green line" imposed upon this ancient bicultural culture is the embodiment of heinous practices of human rights violations employed by Turkish forces to divide this community. Freedom of movement and association are nonexistent. A Greek Cypriot press is prohibited. Even Turkish Cypriots are banned from engaging in bicultural contact at the grassroots level with Greek Cypriots.

In addition, is the impunity allotted to Turkish armed forces responsible for the disappearances of 1,463 Greek Cypriots, including four Cypriot-Americans, despite Turkey's obligation under the UN Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances. The regime in place in Northern Cyprus is guilty of taking an island nation community and turning neighbor against neighbor. Thus, the 27th anniversary of Cyprus' occupation comes at the heels of the European Court of Human Rights decision made on May 10th of this year, finding Turkey guilty of violating 14 articles of the European Convention on Human rights, and of being an illegal and illegitimate occupying force in Cyprus.

In December 1999, under the good auspices of the United Nations, proximity talks began, bringing both sides closer to possible negotiations. After 5 rounds of talks, and seemingly successful strides, the Turkish Cypriot leader has *STALLED HOPE*. His attempt for international recognition, despite the UN Security Council's call for non-recognition of Northern Cyprus in 1983, and demand for the withdrawal of the sovereign Republic of Cyprus' application for EU membership, are both ironic and foolish.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress with a long history of support of due justice and freedom of the enclave in Cyprus, I speak out today to convey to this Congress and the Administration the crucial necessity to maintain pressure on the Turkish government so as to ensure the continuation of the proximity talks, and hopefully soon, negotiations leading to the return, once again of a single sovereign and peaceful Cyprus as Venus knew it to be.

TURKEY INVASION OF CYPRUS

**HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 27, 2001

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to thank my colleague from Florida, Mr. Bilirakis, for organizing this special event to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the Turkish occupation of the island of Cyprus.

In 1960, the Republic of Cyprus was formed after the island was granted independence by Great Britain. However, the people of Cyprus enjoyed this freedom for only fourteen short years. On July 20th 1974, sixteen days after our own independence day, Turkish troops invaded and took control of one third of the island nation. The Republic of Cyprus was then divided into two parts—Cyprus and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus—by a 113 mile barbed wire fence. This present day equivalent of a Berlin Wall remains standing even now. As a result, over 200,000 Greek Cypriots were displaced and forced to flee their homes. To this day, they are not permitted to return.

The Turkish government has made little progress in normalizing any sort of relations with Cyprus. The Turkish government still maintains 35,000 troops on the island, making it one of the most militarized areas in the world. Most recently, the Turkish Cypriot leader refused to take part in talks with the U.N. Security Council about the issue of Cyprus unless his own preconditions were met.

Most disturbing though, the Turkish government is guilty of countless human rights violations against the island of Cyprus, including continued inhuman treatment, harassment, and intimidation. Because of this deplorable human rights record, no other nation besides Turkey itself recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. It is a cruel irony that Cyprus, a nation so rich in history and culture, has been subdued by the most barbaric of methods—unlawful military occupation.

There is a glimmer of hope, though, despite the bleak outlook. The Republic of Cyprus is expected to be brought into the European Union. I hope that with their acceptance into the European Union, Cyprus will once again



be able to become a free and united nation. And as a free and united nation, Cyprus will grant stability to a volatile area of the world where the United States has crucial interests.

Mr. Speaker, during my years in congress, I have worked diligently on behalf of the Greek and Cypriot community to help locate family members lost during the Turkish invasion and advocated for the removal of the barbed wire which prevents the restoration of a independent and united Cyprus.

This Congress has let the issue of Cyprus remain quiet for too long. I ask my colleagues to show their strong support for a united Cyprus.

#### TURKEY INVASION OF CYPRUS

##### HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 27th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.

As Greek-Cypriots in America and around the world gathered last week to mark a tragic day in their nation's history, it is proper and fitting that we in this body join them in the hope that peace will soon return to their island nation.

As we gather on the floor of the House to mark the 27th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, 37 percent of that country remains occupied by Turkish military forces. It is equally unfortunate that five American citizens of Cypriot descent and over 1,600 Greek-Cypriots are still unaccounted for as a result of Turkey's 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

We, in this Congress, have passed resolution after resolution urging Turkey to withdraw its forces from Cyprus. We have passed measures and written letters urging Turkish-Cypriot leaders to renounce "declarations of independence" that they have issued in defiance of international law. And in the United Nations, the United States has consistently and forcefully urged Turkey to end its military occupation of over a third of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

Yet despite these efforts, today, we remain far from a final settlement that will end the artificial division of Cyprus.

It is my belief that Congress has a solemn obligation to speak out and support a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. A solution which must follow the precepts laid down in United Nations Security Council 1250, which was adopted on June 29, 1999 and which in part reads, "... a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty." In short, the U.S. House of Representatives should serve as a guiding force in the pursuit of a reunified Cyprus, an island nation where all citizens enjoy fundamental freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by saying that I am of the belief that the solution to the Cyprus problem resides in the will of the United States and the international community to renounce the violence that divided Cyprus over a quarter century ago and to affirm that the reunification of Cyprus is a priority.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by thanking the Co-Chairs of the Hellenic Caucus, Representatives MICHAEL BILIRAKIS and CAROLYN

MALONEY for their exceptional work. I look forward to working with them in the 107th Congress to ensure that some day soon, the unification, not the division of Cyprus, will be commemorated in this body.

#### TURKEY INVASION OF CYPRUS

##### HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, as I have done every year, I rise again today to reiterate my fierce objection to the illegitimate occupation of the island of Cyprus by Turkish troops and declare my grave concern for the future of the area. The island's twenty-seven years of internal division make the status quo absolutely unacceptable.

In July 1974, Turkish troops captured the northern part of Cyprus, seizing over a third of the island. The Turkish troops expelled 200,000 Greek-Cypriots from their homes and killed 5,000 citizens of the once-peaceful island. The Turkish invasion was a conscious and deliberate attempt at ethnic cleansing. Turkey proceeded to install 35,000 military personnel. Today, these troops, in conjunction with United Nations peacekeeping forces, make the small island of Cyprus one of the most militarized areas in the world. Over a quarter of a century later, about 1,500 Greek-Cypriots remain missing, including four Americans.

The Green Line, a 113-mile barbed wire fence, separates the Greek-Cypriot community from its Turkish-Cypriot counterpart. The Turkish Northern Republic of Cyprus (TNRC), recognized by no nation in the world except for Turkey, prohibits Greek-Cypriots from crossing the Green Line to visit the towns and communities of their families. With control of about thirty-seven percent of the island, Turkey's military occupation has had severe consequences, most notably the dislocation of the Greek Cypriot population and the resulting refugees.

Twenty-seven years later, forced separation of these two communities still exists despite efforts by the UN and G-8 leadership to mend this rift between north and south. So far, the UN, with the explicit support of the United States, has sponsored six rounds of proximity talks between the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, and Mr. Rauf Denktash, the self-proclaimed leader of the TNRC.

Regrettably, the implementation of any agreements has been thwarted by the intransigent position taken by Mr. Denktash, with the full backing of the Turkish Government. His refusal to participate in the UN sponsored talks until demands for the recognition of Northern Cyprus as a separate state are met is unacceptable. Mr. Denktash has made it clear that his position on the issue is non-negotiable, leaving very little room for progress. In his recent testimony before the Senate Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Appropriations Subcommittee, Secretary of State Colin Powell specifically singled out Mr. Denktash as the main obstacle in developing a comprehensive solution to the problem.

Impressively, even with this division constantly taking center-stage, the Republic of

Cyprus has flourished and grown as an economy and society. Growth has been averaging 6% per year and its per capita income ranks near the top of all developed countries. Its unemployment rate of 3.6% is lower than that of the United States. It is a Europe-oriented nation that is of strategic, economic, and political importance to the region and to the rest of the world.

This success has brought Cyprus to a critical turning point in its history. For the first time, the people of Cyprus have the opportunity to seal their future by becoming part of the European Union which is about to accept a large number of new members. Upon accession to the European Union, Cyprus will, in its capacity as a full member, be firmly anchored to the western political and security structures, enhancing both geographically and qualitatively the operational capabilities of the Western world.

The Republic of Cyprus and the United States share a common tradition of respect for human rights, a faith in the power of democratic institutions, and a commitment to free market economics. Our two governments have similarly had close ties. Consequently, it is in the interest of the United States to see a strong and vibrant Cyprus which will enhance the future strength of our alliance. To that end, the most meaningful way to ensure that outcome is to promote Cyprus's membership in the European Union.

Union membership for Cyprus also has the potential to resolve some of the ongoing disputes in the Mediterranean region. At the European Council meeting in Helsinki in December 1999, Turkey was granted the status of a candidate country for accession to the EU. In accordance with the Accession Partnership Document of Turkey, which was endorsed by the European Council meeting in Nice in December 2000, Turkey must strongly support the UN Secretary General's efforts to bring about a successful conclusion to the process of finding a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The European Council decision taken in Helsinki in December 1999 also states that the Council's decision on accession for Cyprus will not be preconditioned on a settlement to the Cyprus problem. On the other hand, it is understood that accession negotiations with Turkey cannot begin until Turkey complies with the stipulations and conditions laid down by the European Council decisions in Helsinki, Copenhagen and Nice.

The United States government has strongly supported the Helsinki Conclusions both on the issue of Cyprus' accession and Turkey's candidacy for membership and should continue to do so. Additionally, serious efforts have been undertaken by the UN Secretary General to resume negotiations between the two communities in Cyprus. These efforts have always enjoyed the full support of the United States.

It is obvious that resolution of the perennial dispute between Greece and Turkey on Cyprus remains the key to a successful and lasting settlement of the problem. Although the Helsinki decision does not consider a Greco-Turkish agreement on Cyprus a precondition for the accession of the Republic of Cyprus to the European Union, such an agreement would remove any obstacles to the accession of Turkey to the European Union, benefitting all parties concerned in the current dispute.

First, it will act as a catalyst in resolving the problem of Cyprus, which has been poisoning the relations among the parties to the conflict, their NATO allies, and the United States. Second, improvement in the relations between Greece and Turkey will also strengthen the South-Eastern flank of NATO so it can function in its full capacity, unhindered by ancient frictions that have virtually prevented any co-operation between the two allies at periods in the past.

Third, an agreement between the conflicting parties will enhance stability and security in two troubled regions of the world, the Middle-East and the Balkans. These areas are vital to the national interests of the United States and any stabilizing influence might serve to facilitate other peace agreements.

In pursuing this goal, it should be made clear to the Turkish leadership and Mr. Denktash that their position on these issues is unsatisfactory. No effort should be made to appease the Turkish-Cypriot leader in order to entice his return to the negotiating table. Not only should he return, but he should negotiate in good faith in order to reach a comprehensive settlement within the framework provided for by the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. This includes the establishment of a bizonal, bi-communal federation with a single international personality, sovereignty, and a single citizenship.

It would also be in the best interest of Turkey to cooperate with the United Nations and the rest of the international community on Cyprus in order to advance its own membership in the European Union. In addition, Turkey spends more than \$200 million annually to sustain northern Cyprus; it also maintains 35,000 of its own troops illegally in the region. With settlement on the matter of Cyprus, this huge financial obligation will be removed. Northern Cyprus will perhaps be the greatest beneficiary of Cypriot membership and resolution of the entire affair. It is currently in a state of economic distress, being bolstered only by Turkish support. By joining the rest of Cyprus, it would become part of an already progressive economy, eliminating its financial dependence on Turkey.

So far we have seen that both Turkey and Mr. Denktash have sought to create preconditions on Cyprus' accession by tying that process to the resolution of a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus. The United States should remind Turkey that any threat against the Republic of Cyprus will be met with strong determination and opposition and that Turkey does not possess any veto power over European Union membership. Promotion of Cyprus' membership will remove what has been a stumbling block in comprehensive settlement negotiations, and it will allow Turkey to strive toward the laudable goal of its own accession.

We are all standing at the threshold of a historic opportunity that will shape the futures of generations of Cypriots, Greeks, and Turks. We have a responsibility to these ensuant generations to secure their futures by contributing to the efforts to create a peaceful world.

It is precisely to stress the above stated points that I have felt compelled to submit House Concurrent Resolution 164 which expresses the United States' support for Cyprus' admission to the European Union according to the Helsinki Conclusions of 1999 which state that while a solution to the political crisis in Cyprus is preferable prior to EU accession, it is not a precondition for entry.

Mr. Speaker, we have a moral and ethical obligation to use our influence as Americans to reunify Cyprus—as defenders of democracy, and as defenders of human rights. There have been twenty-seven years of illegitimate occupation, violence, and strife; let's not make it twenty-eight.

#### DR. ORNISH'S LIFESTYLE MODIFICATION PROGRAM

#### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on America's battle with heart disease. The Government Reform Committee, which I Chair, has been conducting an oversight investigation into the role of complementary and alternative therapies in our health care system. Dr. Dean Ornish has testified before our Committee. His program prevents heart attacks and strokes—not through expensive medication or surgery—but through lifestyle modification like diet, stress management and yoga.

It's innovative, low cost, non-invasive, and scientifically proven to be effective. Scientific research has demonstrated that Dr. Ornish's program not only helps prevent heart problems like arterial blockages, it actually reverses heart disease in people with serious conditions.

The Medicare program is currently conducting a pilot program to test Dr. Ornish's program on 1,800 Medicare patients. Last year, Congressman RANGEL and I introduced legislation to extend this demonstration program for two more years to make sure that all 1,800 patients can complete the program and be thoroughly evaluated. I really believe that this program can save lives, and save the Medicare program billions of dollars. At a time when HCFA has estimated that our health care costs will double by the year 2007, programs like this lifestyle modification program hold out real hope for reducing open-heart surgery and cutting down on the need for expensive prescription medications.

I salute Dr. Ornish for all of the hard work he has done on this issue for America.

#### 45TH ANTIOCHIAN ARCHDIOCESE CONVENTION

#### HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize all the faithful here in Los Angeles for the Forty-fifth Archdiocese Convention of the Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America. In welcoming the diverse spiritual leaders of the Church that are gathering together, I especially want to recognize His Excellency, Issam Fares, Deputy Prime Minister of Lebanon.

This biennial convention is an opportunity to share the history, cultural heritage and religious dedication of the members throughout North America. The convention is an opportunity for the Archdiocese to discuss social

issues facing families today. The work of Antiochian Orthodox Church through such programs as the International Orthodox Christian Charities, the bone marrow testing drive, health fairs and the Jerusalem Project, are the finest examples of the religious freedom that only we share in the United States.

I wish to congratulate the members of the Antiochian Orthodox community on their efforts and wish them many years of success in their work throughout the United States.

#### TRIBUTE TO DAVE KORBELIK

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to express gratitude and congratulations to one of Colorado's outstanding public servants, Mr. Dave Korbek who recently announced his resignation as County Commissioner. Dave Korbek is a hard worker and has performed his elected duties with the highest degree of excellence. All who have been fortunate to know Dave speak of his deep commitment to his job and his community. I know Dave Korbek and am glad to say that he has been a strong advocate for the citizens of Kit Carson County. Dave's representation will be sorely missed.

Dave saw his job as both a public duty and a challenge. Leaving his home to accept his new post leading the Farm Bureau in Trinidad, Colorado was not an easy decision. His reflections in a recent edition of the Flagler News capture the difficult nature of his decision. "This was not an easy decision to make. Kit Carson County has always been my home, and my family's home, and it will always be where our roots are deeply planted."

Dave is a distinguished individual carrying out both his personal and professional life with the values of dignity, respect, reverence to God, and a dedication to serving the public. He is truly a fine example for all Americans.

A constituent of Colorado's 4th Congressional District in Colorado, Dave not only makes his community proud, but also those of his state and his country. It is a true honor to know such an extraordinary citizen and we owe him a debt of gratitude for his service and dedication to the community. I ask the House to join me in extending hearty congratulations to Mr. Dave Korbek.

#### PERUVIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the joyous occasion of the Peruvian Festival, 'Independence of Peru'. Peru is located in the southwestern section of South America and was a colony of Spain with other surrounding territories until 1821. After many ferocious battles against the Spanish army, Peru defeated Spain and gained their independence by becoming a democratic Republic on July 28, 1821. Peruvians in Cleveland have joined together year after year on this festive

occasion to celebrate this day and honor their heroes, martyrs and intellectuals who shed their blood for freedom of their country from the Spanish Crown.

This year to celebrate the 180th anniversary of the Independence of Peru, an outdoor celebration is being held portraying a civic ceremony and a childrens' soccer tournament. A traveling team of eighteen Peruvian boys under the age of twelve are flying in from Lima, Peru and will play against Cleveland and Columbus teams. There will also be a group of students from Pittsburgh, LACU who will present dance and music performances.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in commemorating this festive affair to show our support of this Peruvian celebration.

RECOGNIZING THE HOUSTON MINORITY BUSINESS COUNCIL'S EXPO 2001

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the Houston Minority Business Council's EXPO 2001. As Texas' largest minority business development trade fair, EXPO provides a forum for major corporations to identify and build relationships with capable and dependable minority businesses and suppliers. This year's business forum will be held on Wednesday, September 26, 2001 at the George R. Brown Convention Center.

For many years, EXPO has served as a multi-faceted network linking Minority Business Enterprises (MBES) with leaders of major corporations. MBES utilize EXPO as an efficient and productive means of connecting with key purchasing personnel and decision makers at major corporations. Corporations take advantage of this networking opportunity, using it as a tool to distribute personalized information on doing business with their companies. EXPO allows MBES to gain valuable insights into both the local and national strategies of major corporations. Featuring approximately 200 major corporations and government agencies, EXPO prides itself in its ability to spur the development of minority businesses by bringing together minority businesses and corporate executives.

As a result of the Houston Minority Business Council's EXPO 2000, more than 2,000 participants were afforded the opportunity to furnish new business contacts and promote economic opportunity for their businesses. MBES made an average of 23 sales calls from which 44 percent reported instantaneous results. On average, at least two-thirds of participants reported the establishment of new business relationships that totaled as high as \$2 million in eight months. EXPO 2001 promises to be an even more successful event.

James Postal, of Penzoll Quaker State, will serve as this year's Honorary Chair. As in the past, participants can look forward to the stimulating and insightful remarks from the event's keynote speaker, Harriet Michel, President of the National Minority Supplier Development Council (NMSDC), a private non-profit organi-

zation that expands business opportunities to minority-owned companies. Her expertise on minority businesses and the issues they are facing will make her an interesting and exciting addition to the convention.

Mr. Speaker, the Houston Minority Business Council serves the important function of incorporating minority businesses in local and national commerce. Their mission, "to actively involve [their] members in efforts that will increase and expand business opportunity and business growth for minority business enterprises," is vital to the promotion and expansion of minority business opportunities. I applaud the efforts of the Houston Minority Business Council and look forward to another successful event.

DEDICATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY AS LOS ANGELES COUNTY VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

**HON. JANE HARMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the dedication taking place today in my district of more than 60 miles of the infamous Pacific Coast Highway as the Los Angeles County Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway. I regret that the House schedule prevents me from joining in the dedication ceremony, but wanted to share the remarks I had planned to make.

As this long stretch of road is dedicated to our Vietnam Veterans, the analogy of this road to a ribbon seems appropriate.

Roads sometimes divide, but this ribbon of road is designed to unite. It stretches seamlessly and ties the diverse communities that comprise the South Bay into one.

This ribbon of road is intended to heal, despite the divisiveness of the war itself. Just as this road embraces people from every walk of life, so too do we continue to embrace our soldiers, sailors and airmen.

This ribbon is intended to honor. Like the yellow ribbon used to signal our eternal hope of homecoming, this ribbon of road is dedicated not just to those who served and returned from Vietnam, but also to those who remain missing or unaccounted for.

But, while this ribbon of road is well-traveled and familiar, for those of us of the Vietnam generation, the war has started to recede—perhaps too quickly. What is our memory is now history to a sizable portion of our citizenry. Not only do they fail to understand the historic context of that war, they also fail to appreciate those who served.

Designating this highway will provide a constant and continuing reminder of the valor and sacrifice of the men and women who served in Vietnam. It will be a tribute—a memorial—a symbol to a not-so-distant period in our Nation's history.

Like a ribbon, it will bind our community in a collective expression of appreciation—of love—of gratitude—of remembrance.

Today's dedication ceremony is the result of the hard work of the members of the Vietnam

Veterans of America Chapter 53, who first suggested to California State Assemblyman George Nakano the designation of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway. Assemblyman Nakano was able to secure the passage of the appropriate state legislation to authorize this designation, while VVA Chapter 53 helped raise the private funding necessary to post signage along the way.

I commend the joint efforts of Assemblyman Nakano and VVA Chapter 53 and welcome the inauguration of the Los Angeles County Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway.

WALTER B. DORSEY A LIFETIME OF PUBLIC SERVICE

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 27, 2001*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, former Maryland State Senator and St. Mary's County, Maryland State's Attorney Walter B. Dorsey is being honored Saturday, July 28, 2001, at the Anniversary Crabfeast of the newspaper ST. MARYS TODAY for a Lifetime of Public Service.

Senator Dorsey is a third generation member of the Maryland General Assembly, having been preceded in service by his father, the late Circuit Court Judge Phillip H. Dorsey, who was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1930 and 1934 and by his grandfather, Walter B. Dorsey, who was elected to the House of Delegates in 1911. Senator Dorsey was elected to the Maryland Senate in 1958 representing St. Mary's County, as was his father who was elected to the same seat in 1926. The late Judge Dorsey also served as a delegate to the Maryland Constitutional Convention in 1967.

Senator Dorsey was first elected St. Mary's County State's Attorney in 1954 after serving in the U. S. Army in Korea in the Judge Advocate General Corps. and won election again in 1982, 1986, 1990 and 1994 when he retired from office. Senator Dorsey also served as Deputy Maryland Public Defender during the administration of Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel. He has also maintained a law practice between his service as Public Defender and State's Attorney and at this time is of counsel to his firm headed by his son Phillip H. Dorsey II as well as being engaged in the operation of Checker's Restaurants in Virginia and Maryland as a franchise owner. Senator Dorsey also owned and published the newspaper St. Mary's Journal in Leonardtown, Maryland from 1958 to 1961 as well as a doing a brief stint in the bakery business and developing the attractive waterfront new home community on Breton Bay known as Mulberry Point.

Senator Dorsey is married to his lovely wife of 28 years, Brenda B. Dorsey. Senator Dorsey has three sons and one daughter, Phillip, John Michael, Paul and Helen from his first marriage to the former Jeanne Duke Dorsey Mandel and two daughters he has raised with his wife Brenda, Sheryl and Suzanne.